Zika Virus
5 Things You Need to Know:

1. Zika is primarily spread through infected mosquitoes. You can also get Zika through sexual intercourse.
   - The Zika virus is transmitted to people through the Aedes species mosquito (Ae. aegypti and Ae. abopictus), a mosquito species that is NOT native to Wisconsin.
   - The mosquitos that can transmit Zika are aggressive daytime biters, but can also bite at night.

2. There have been no reported cases of Zika in state of Wisconsin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Wisconsin</th>
<th>Minnesota</th>
<th>Michigan</th>
<th>Illinois</th>
<th>Florida</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Locally Acquired Zika Cases</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


3. The best way to prevent Zika is to prevent mosquito bites
   - Use EPA-registered insect repellent.
     - [https://www.epa.gov/insect-repellents/find-insect-repellent-right-you](https://www.epa.gov/insect-repellents/find-insect-repellent-right-you)
   - Stay in places with air conditions or window and door screens.

4. Zika is linked to birth defects
   - Zika infection during a pregnancy can cause a serious birth defect known as microcephaly, an abnormal small head and small brain size.
   - The long-term effects of the Zika virus on non-pregnant woman and men are still unknown.
   - If you are pregnancy or have a partner that lives/travels to areas with Zika, contact your health care provider and have safe sexual intercourse.

5. Pregnancy woman are encouraged not to travel to areas with Zika
   - Talk to a travel nurse/health care provider to follow strict steps to prevent any risk for a Zika infection during your travel.